JUNE, 1786. THE NUMB. 2925.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1786.

Receiver-General's Office, June 13, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to orders received from the Supreme Executive Council, that the names of such persons as have purchased lots within the depreciation districts, and have not complied with the terms of sale, will be transmitted by me to Council, within ten days from this date, in order that such steps may be taken to induce a compliance with said terms, as shall be deemed necessary.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G.

SICKLES,

Made by SAMUEL WHEELER,

FOR SALE

AT *JOSEPH SERMON's* STORE, in Second-street, opposite Christ-church, and at the house of JOHN JONES, in Front-street near Vine-street, Philadelphia.

RUN away, the night of the 11th inst. from the subscribers, living in Middletown township, Chester county, two Irish Servant Girls, one named ELEANER RILEY, a cunning artful girl, loves strong drink, about 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 4 inches high, has black hair, and is slim built; had on a cap, black sattin bonnet, somewhat worn, and had been new pieced on the left side round the whalebone, a white linen handkerchief, brownish worsted gown, a pair of stays, a green a red camblet skirt, a pair of stockings, and high heeled calf-skin shoes, with large square carved metal buckles. The other named MARGARET JONES, a short thick girl, middling broad face, light brown short hair for a woman, much resembling that of a boy, about 18 years of age; had on a cap, a black silk bonnet almost new, a white handkerchief, a blue and white striped short bed-gown, a blue and brown drugget petticoat, a brown and yellow lincey under ditto, white thread stockings, and neats leather shoes, tied with strings, with remarkable long hind quarters. Whoever takes up and secures said servants, so that their masters may get them again, shall have TWELVE DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN HILL or

June 13, 1786. ‡ ABRAHAM PENNELL.

Hartford, Chester county, June 12, 1786.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM THOMAS, late of Lower-Merion township, deceased, are requested to pay the same immediately. And those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring them in, properly attested for settlement, to ‡ NATHAN JONES, Administrator.

CAME to the subscriber, in Hilltown township, Bucks county, on the 18th of April last, a brown MARE, 14 hands high, five years old, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

June 7th, 1786. † JAMES ARMSTRONG.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

WAS stolen last night, from the subscriber, in Blockley township, near the falls of Schuylkill, a light gray HORSE, about 14½ hands high, thin in flesh, eight years old this season, trots and paces, has some reddish spots on his shoulders and cheeks, without shoes; he is supposed to be stolen by a man who calls himself John Allen, about five feet six inches high, with light brown frizley hair, large broad fore teeth, and a great talker when in liquor; had on a white hat, with a green button, white lining, and a piece of red leather inside the crown, an old brown jean coat, white russia sheeting shirt and trowsers, half worn black grain pumps, with square plated buckles; he also took an old saddle, with a buckskin seat, a double rein bridle, a pair of half worn olive coloured jean breeches, and a pair of square silver knee buckles. Whoever will bring said horse to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and FOUR DOLLARS more, with reasonable charges, for securing the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, paid by

June 13, 1786. ¶ JOHN PYEWELL.

Footman and Shippen,

Next door but one above the Bunch of Grapes Inn, Third-street,

Have for Sale, a large and elegant Assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Imported in the last vessels from Europe: Also English bottled porter, by the dozen or cask, of an excellent quality; likewise country rum. ‖ 6 w.

IMPORTED in the last vessels from Europe, and now opening for SALE, by

EDWARD SHIPPEN, jun. & Co.

The north side of Market-street, and second door below Fourth-street, a very general assortment of GOODS, suitable for the season. Among which are,

SUPERFINE broad cloths; second ditto; cottons, callicoes and chintzes; a variety of printed linens; corduroys, velvets and thicksets; fustians and jeans; calimancoes of all colours; durants, rattinets and shalloons; yard wide crapes; Norwich do. plain and striped camblets; dorsettees; Irish linens; lawns; silk, linen and check handkerchiefs; shawls; 7-8 hs. yard wide and yard and 3-8ths cotton and linen checks; womens fine and superfine cotton and silk hose; mens fine and superfine thread and silk hose; womens lamb and doeskin mitts and gloves; Haerlem checks and stripes; ditto tapes and bobbins; beggars lace, all numbers; 10-qrs, 11-qrs and 12 qrs cotton counterpanes; Marseilles quilting; 7-qrs and 7 and an half quarters bed bunts; youths, boys and mens black and white hats, all prices; Scotch threads; coloured ditto; light, cloth coloured and black sewing silks; scarf twist; gilt and common coat and waistcoat buttons; basket and death-head buttons, &c. &c. &c.

Also, pewter in casks assorted; the most fashionable low priced tea urns; long and short pipes in boxes; window glass; nails sharps and flats; small boxes of cutlery assorted, &c.

Likewise, West-India and Country Rum.

In the case of *Manuel Noah*, a Bankrupt.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners will meet on Monday, the thirty-first day of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the Court-House in the city of Philadelphia, for receiving the proofs of the creditors of the said Manuel Noah, in support of their several claims, of which all said creditors are desired to take notice.

By order of the Commissioners,

JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk.

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Second Session of the TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

[Continued from our last.]

FRIDAY, March 24, 1786. A. M.

A Remonstrance from John Wilson, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the county of Bucks, was read, stating, that he did not sign a petition presented at the last session, December 24th, to which his signature was affixed, against removing the seat of justice from Newtown, but that he hath uniformly been of opinion that the same ought to be removed to the most central part of the county.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A memorial from Samuel Caldwell was read, setting forth, that on the 21st of June, 1780, at a public sale, held by the Commissioners of forfeited estates, he became the purchaser of a tract of land, being part of Hog-Island, in the river Delaware, for a large sum of money, which he punctually paid agreeably to the terms prescribed; that he understood and believed at the time he so purchased, that it was sold as the clear indisputable property of Joseph Galloway, an attainted traitor; that he was not apprized that any other person had any claim thereto; that a deed poll was granted to him for the same, containing 105 acres of banked meadow, by his late Excellency William Moore, Esquire, then President of the Supreme Executive Council, in behalf of the commonwealth, bearing date the 9th of May, 1782, together with an order of the said Council to one of the aforesaid Commissioners, and the Sheriff of the county of Philadelphia, authorising and commanding them to deliver him possession of the premises, but they were prevented from so doing by the opposition of a private claimant; that he is informed that no suit at law can be instituted until the said island be annexed, by an act of the legislature, to one of the counties of this commonwealth; therefore praying the House to take his case into consideration, and adopt such measures as may be most conducive to assure to him a speedy possession of the aforesaid tract of land, and a compensation for the injury and damages he has sustained, by the same being withheld from him.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions from a considerable number of the inhabitants of the county of Northampton were read, setting forth, that they labour under many difficulties in travelling the principal roads, on account of several rapid creeks rising very suddenly, and in the crossing the same in safety for a long time being prevented for want of bridges being erected over them; that the only mode established by law for remedying those inconveniencies is by application to the Grand Jury, but the case being left at their sole discretion to adopt or reject the same, it seldom, if ever, happens to answer the purpose intended, and praying relief in the premises.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from divers inhabitants of the county of Northampton, residing on and near the west branch of Delaware river, was read, of a similar tenor to a petition read March 16th, respecting the shad fisheries in the said river.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions and remonstrances from a number of the farmers of this state, of a similar tenor to a petition read March 13th, were read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from Arthur Donaldson was read, remonstrating against the charges contained in the petition of John Fitch, read yesterday; and on motion, and by special order, the same, together with the aforesaid petition of John Fitch, were read the second time, and referred to Messrs. J. Irvine, Clymer, Gray, Rittenhouse and Whitehill, to report thereon.

On motion made by Mr. Whitehill, seconded by Mr. Edgar,

Resolved, That the Supreme Executive Council be, and they are hereby requested to direct one hundred and fifty copies of the act, entituled "An Act to ascertain the number of taxable inhabitants within the city of Philadelphia, and within each of the counties of this commonwealth, and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed the 3d day of March instant, to be immediately printed, and cause the same to be equally distributed and delivered to the Commissioners of the several counties within this state.

The committee appointed March 15th, on the petition of Jacob Myringer, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed March 15th, on the several petitions relative to the Bank of North-America, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Smilie, seconded by Mr. Schmyser,

Ordered, That Wednesday next be assigned for the second reading of the aforesaid report.

The committee to whom were referred, March 20th, the report of the Commissioners appointed to settle the jurisdiction of the river Delaware, &c. and the petition of John White, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed March 10th, on the petition and remonstrance of the Minister and Members of the Scots Presbyterian Church in the city of Philadelphia, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The report of the committee, read March 22d, on the petition of James Montgomery, was read the second time, and the further consideration thereof postponed.

The committee appointed March 1st, on the memorial of the Managers of the House of Employment, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed March 13th, on the remonstrance and petition of a number of the inhabitants of Lebanon township, in the county of Dauphin, and on the petition of Edward Burd, Esquire, in behalf of himself and others, guardians of the minor children of Peter Grubb, deceased, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

Agreeably to leave given, a member presented to the chair a bill, entituled "An Act for confirming and amending the Charter of the German Reformed Congregation, residing in the borough of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster, in the state of Pennsylvania," which was read the first time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

Agreeably to leave given, a member presented to the chair a bill, entituled "An Act to incorporate the Presbyterian Church of Middle-Octarara, in Bart township, in the county of Lancaster," which was read the first time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

Agreeably to leave given, a member presented to the chair a bill, entituled "An Act for incorporating the United Episcopal churches of Trinity church, in Oxford township, and All-Saints church, in Lower-Dublin township, in the county of Philadelphia, and St. Thomas's church, in Whitemarsh township, in the county of Montgomery," which was read the first time, and Ordered to lie on the table.

A member in his place read a bill, entituled "An Act for the more speedy and effectual administration of justice," and having obtained leave, presented the same to the chair, when it was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The bill, entituled "An Act to provide for discharging the arreats of interest due upon the depreciation certificates granted by this state, upon which interest was heretofore payable," was read the third time, debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be engrossed, for the purpose of being enacted into a law.

The bill, entituled "An Act to enforce the due collection and payment of taxes within this commonwealth," having been brought in engrossed, was compared at the table, enacted into a law, and the Speaker directed to sign the same.

On motion of Mr. Woods, seconded by Mr. M'Conaughy,

Resolved, That the Supreme Executive Council be requested to cause thirty-four copies of the aforesaid law to be printed, and distributed to the different County Treasurers in this state.

Adjourned until half past nine o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

SATURDAY, March 25, 1786. A. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

A petition from a committee of the remonstrants of the Scots Presbyterian Church, in the city of Philadelphia, was read, remonstrating against the report of the committee read yesterday, as the same is designed to modify the constitution of their church, change their religious connections, and alienate the property of the said church, and praying the said report may not be adopted.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The letter from the Honorable the Vice-President of the Supreme Executive Council, with its inclosures, read March 18th, were read the second time, and referred to Messrs. Clymer, Creigh and Todd, to report thereon.

Petitions from 522 inhabitants of the county of Westmoreland were read, praying the seat of justice may not be removed from Hanna's-town.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The petition of divers inhabitants of the county of Bucks, read March 2d, and the petition of Robert Bridges and others, read March 9th, were severally read the second time, and committed.

The petition of Peter Summers, read February 28th last, was read the second time, and committed.

A motion was made by Mr. Whitehill, seconded by Mr. Watts,

To appoint two additional Delegates, to represent this state in the Congress of the United States.

On motion of Mr. R. Morris, seconded by Mr. Clymer,

Ordered, That the consideration thereof be postponed.

The committee appointed March 20th, on the petition of John M'Ginley and others, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed March 20th, on the petitions from the inhabitants of the Great Cove and the Little Cove, in the county of Bedford, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed March 20th, on the petition of the freeholders and freemen of the county of Dauphin, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed March 15th, on the petition of a number of the inhabitants of Lower Smithfield township, in the county of Northampton, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed March 13th, on the petition of Alexander M'Clean, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The report of the committee, read March 20th, on the several petitions for and against removing the seat of justice from Hanna's-town, in the county of Westmoreland, was read the second time, and re-committed.

The report of the committee, read March 16th, on the memorial of James Murray, was read the second time: Whereupon

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to ascertain the arrearages of the pay of Captain James Murray, and his subaltern officers, and that he give certificates for the amount which may be found justly due to them; and that they be entitled to receive the interest on said certificates, in the same manner as all other holders of certificates, commonly called funded certificates, out of the fund established for the payment of the interest due on said certificates.

Ordered, That Mr. Hubley, Mr. Trail and Mr. Dale, be a committee, to bring in a bill conformably to the foregoing resolution.

The report of the committee, read yesterday, respecting the jurisdiction of the river Delaware, was read the second time, and adopted, as follows, viz.

The committee, to whom was referred the report of the commissioners appointed to settle the jurisdiction of the river Delaware, and to divide the islands within the same, and the petition of John White, complaining of the division of the islands agreed to by the said commissioners, report----

That the agreement made between the commissioners of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey settles points of importance to both these states, was the result of much application and labour, and in its accomplishment has cost both states considerable sums.

That, in compliance with the petition of John White, to attempt in any particular to alter the said agreement might endanger the whole, or make it necessary to go over the whole work again.

It is therefore the opinion of the committee, that the House should confirm the said agreement in all its parts; and that the House should proceed to assign to the proper districts, the several islands declared by the agreement to be within the limits of this state.

That the information given by the said commissioners, respecting the easy practicability of removing the obstructions to the navigation of the Delaware and its branches, the Lehigh and Lahawaxen, ought not to be neglected by the House. They therefore offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Messrs. Clymer, J. Clark and Trail, be a committee, to bring in a bill to annex the said islands to their proper townships and counties. And

Resolved, That Messrs. R. Morris, Foulke and Brown, be a committee, to prepare a plan for removing the obstructions to the navigation of the Delaware and its branches, the Lehigh and Lahawaxen.

[To be continued.]

No. IV.

On the Advantages of a PUBLIC BANK.

IF the experience of other countries on the science of Banking be a matter worth attending to, there can be no hesitation in pronouncing in favor of a well regulated public Bank. I shall therefore introduce this part of the subject, by taking a concise view of the conduct of other nations on this subject.

In countries under a despotic government there are no public Banks, because in such countries those who have wealth think it safer to conceal than to expose it. Public Banks, therefore, are the offspring only of free countries, or of those which approach the nearest thereto; and in proportion as the people share in the government, in nearly that proportion do public Banks prosper and are encouraged.

In Holland and in England, where the people, by their right of election and representation, participate in the government of the country, more than in any other of the same importance in Europe, that participation protects their wealth, and they trust it to a Bank with safety: By this means all the money of the country is brought into use; whereas in countries where the people have no share in the government, and live under the continual apprehensions of the power exercised over them, the rich secrete their money, or keep it locked up for their own use only; and the bulk of the people, from the want of its free and confidential circulation, are kept poor.

It is not so much the quantity of wealth, as the quantity that circulates, that constitutes the monied riches of a country. If we may credit history and reports, there is more money in some countries, where the generality of the people are wretched and poor, than in some others that are esteemed rich; but in the one it is hoarded, and in the other it is dispersed by circulation, and gives briskness and vigour to industry and improvement. One of the best methods to increase wealth in a country is to increase the circulation of it, by inducing every part of it to be brought forth, and constantly moving. A pound hoarded for a year, and then paid away, pays but one debt of twenty shillings in that time; but the same pound paid away every day, does the same service three hundred and sixty-five times over.

Public Banks, therefore, being the offspring of free countries, and of free countries only, or of such as approach the nearest thereto, and are not instituted in despotic governments, it is no reputation to the political principles of those persons, who endeavoured to suppress the institution of a public Bank in this state.

The superior advantages of a public Bank in a country, to those of private ones, are very evident. Private Banks can only be set up by men of large fortunes, and therefore they would be a monopoly in the hands of a very few: But in a public Bank, divided into shares, the monopolizing system is destroyed, and the business thrown open, and any man in any part of the country may be a banker, by being a stockholder.

In a private Bank, the true condition of it can be known only to the proprietor. This being the case, he may extend his credit too much beyond his capital. He may trade or speculate with the money deposited in his hands, and either by ill fortune in his projects, or fraudulent designs, may break. But in a public Bank, there are too many people concerned to admit of secrecy; and the business is conducted by established rules, which cannot be dispensed with, or departed from. The Directors are restrained from trading with the capital of the Bank, or the money deposited there, and therefore the security of a public Bank is greater than that of a private one. The Proprietor likewise of a private Bank, be he ever so substantial, will die; and when this happens, his affairs will be in the hands of executors, who are not always the best people to settle with: But in a public Bank this never happens; its affairs never go into the hands of executors, because the directorship, being filled up by election, never dies.

Had the persons who formed the scheme for opposing the Bank been the institutors of it, it would then have been held out as one of the finest things imaginable. But such is the intoxicating spirit of party, and such the operation of envy, that where it cannot do the service that is wanted, it endeavours to prevent its being done. But in the instance of opposing the institution of the Bank, the spirit of party carries something like a double face. Those who have been most clamorous against it, however they may conduct themselves in other places, are nevertheless making use of its convenience.----If they are now convinced of the usefulness of such an institution, they ought to be candid enough to say it.----

One of the clamours against the Bank was, that none but persons interested in the institution were its advocates and supporters. This is very true, if rightly understood, for every man is interested in supporting an institution that is of general utility. The stockholders are but a very small part of the numerous body of the citizens of the state, who are seeking to preserve and retain so useful an institution as a public Bank. All the counties that are arrived at a degree of opulence sufficient to carry on any kind of trade by means of the produce of their lands, are as much, if not more, interested in the matter than the stockholder. In short, every man who has any concern with money matters, and that every one has more or less, is in some degree benefited by an institution that serves, like the heart to the body, to give circulation through the state.

Another of the clamours was, that people could not borrow money as before. For this they may in a great measure thank their representatives, who, by the instability of their political conduct, and the levity they have shewn in making and unmaking of laws, violating faith, and tampering with credit and paper money, have made one man afraid to trust another; and this will ever be the case while such methods are practised.

But the most beneficial system of loaning for the general interest of the country, is by means of a public Bank. Loans for short periods serve to pay the farmer, the miller, the tradesman, the workman, &c. and hundreds are served in the course of a year, to one that would be served by loans for a long period of time. The former system of loans was extellently adapted to the circumstances of the country at that time. It enabled people to make farms; but now that the farms are made, the best encouragement to the farmer is to provide means to buy and pay, in real money, for the produce he has to sell.

If the money that now compose the capital of the Bank could possibly be spared by the stockholders, which it cannot, and lent to individuals in different parts of the country for a number of years, only a very few persons could be served, compared with the numbers served now, and those only who had already considerable property to give in security; and the first borrowers would exclude all others from the chance of borrowing during the time for which they had borrowed themselves. He therefore who puts his money in the Bank, lends it to a more general good, than if he were to trust it to the use of one person only for a number of years.

I shall conclude this paper with a declaration, that in this place may not be improper, which is, That from the first establishment of the Bank, to the present hour, I have been its friend and advocate; yet I have never made the least use of it, or received the least personal service or favor from it, by borrowing or discounting notes, or in any other shape or manner whatever, or of any person concerned with it directly or indirectly. I have kept cash at the bank, and the bank is at this time in account to me between eight and nine hundred pounds, for money which I brought from New-York, and deposited there ever since last September, and for which I do not receive a single farthing interest. This money the country has had the use of, and I think it safer under the care of the Bank, until I have occasion to call for it, than in my own custody.

June 17th. COMMON SENSE.

ST. JAGO DE LA VEGA, *April* 13.

The laudable exertions of the officers of government in the West-Indies, and the remaining British provinces in North-America, for the suppression of American smuggling, must call forth the commendations of every friend to his county. In vain, says a correspondent, will their *disunited* States empower their impotent Congress to exclude British vessels from their ports, or cramp by illiberal restrictions those which enter them; in vain will they denounce their anathemas of *starvation* against these islands, while our ministers have virtue sufficient to preserve inviolate the act of navigation, that palladium and foundation of British power, wealth and greatness. Our correspondent wishes never to see any commercial treaty formed with those faithless people, and thinks the temporary regulation of his Majesty in council, as circumstances may suggest, the most proper mode of carrying on any intercourse with them. As for their narrow, illiberal policy, in with-holding the payment of British debts, he would recommend in that case the adoption of such a conduct, as Oliver Cromwell observed with a much more formidable enemy; he would send out a sufficient number of cruisers, to make prize of every one of their vessels they might meet with, until every British creditor should be paid from their sales. Their great and good ally, it is said, reprobates their infraction of the treaty of peace; and even the grand projector of their rebellion, their venerable Franklin, is said to view it with detestation.

[The above paragraph is fraught with malevolence, and fully evinces their rooted enmity against this country; but it is to be hoped that the period is not far distant, when, by the wisdom and firmness of our federal government, we shall be enabled to make all their malignity rebound back upon their own devoted heads.]

SAVANNA *(Georgia) April* 27.

It is equally a subject of laughter and concern, to see the curious and disgraceful condition to which this county is reduced. The assistant judges of Chatham, disregarding the unconstitutional suspension by the executive, on Tuesday resumed their seats on the bench, and proceeded to dispense the duties of the judiciary office. The Attorney-General being employed, of course attended and plead before them. Now, if the executive act consistently, and are determined to pursue the career they began with, he will certainly be suspended for not pleading to the jurisdiction; and so on, until there is no other offices filled in the state but those of Governor and Councillor.

CHARLESTON *(South Carolina) May* 6.

A gentleman just arrived from Savanna informs, that letters were received from the frontiers of the state of Georgia, advising that the Indians had killed two surveyors, who were on the business of running new lands; that they had also killed a whole family within the lines of the state, and that the people in those parts were preparing to turn out against them.

The Bermuda papers inform us, that most of the West-India islands are so well stocked at present with flour, that superfine will not sell for above five dollars per barrel.

May 23. There are two sets of reports in circulation relative to the Creek Indians. In the first place, it is very positively asserted that they have taken up the hatchet (according to their emphatical mode of expression) and fallen upon several defenceless inhabitants on the frontiers of Georgia; in consequence of which, numbers have been obliged to quit their habitations, and come into the heart of the country for security and protection---and that volunteer companies are raising to counteract the views of these ferocious barbarians, whom no ties or treaties bind. The second report is, that upon the first motion of the Creeks, the Chickesaws interfered, and told them, that if they fell upon their white brothers the Americans, they in return would fall upon the Spaniards, who are the professed friends of the Creek nation. This menace, it is said, has had the happy effect of restraining the further sanguine operations of the Creeks.

May 25. By accounts from Bermuda we learn, that there is not one bushel of Indian corn for sale in that country.----That great sickness prevails at Turk's Island; and they are without medical assistance.---Salt at 1s. to 1s. 4d. per bushel.

BALTIMORE, *June* 13.

The merchants of the French West-India islands, having since the peace trusted some Captains of vessels under American colours with considerable credits, by which they were enabled to load with goods suitable for the markets of this continent; and several of them having not complied with their engagements, and others given false directions, where application was to be made for payment; it is said, that to prevent a fraud so injurious to the interest of the commerce of the two nations, and to the mutual confidence that merchants are sometimes forced to put in one another, orders have been issued to the Governors of those islands, to admit for the future no American colours in their ports (though loaded with permitted articles) unless, besides their naval papers in the most regular order, they are also provided with passports from the Consuls or Vice-Consuls of that nation residing in the states of the union to which they shall belong, by which means those that deserve credit will be easily known from those that cannot be trusted with any degree of security.

BOSTON, *June* 8.

A correspondent observes, that as our nation languishes in all its interests, for want of power in Congress to regulate commerce, and to fulfil national engagements, if the General Court let this session pass over without complying, in every particular, fully with the revenue system of Congress, and also giving full powers to Congress to regulate commerce---they may as well call home their Delegates, bid adieu to federal government, and give all up to an Emperor to govern as he pleases. *To this issue* things are rapidly tending, by the weak jealousy of some, the wicked injustice of others, and the designs of many. Any man who has the least knowledge of the world, and will open his eyes, must see that these states, by neglecting to vest Congress with necessary powers, are precipitating themselves into an imperial government. Yet, to the astonishment of every true friend to our country, many of the representatives in some of the states still oppose giving the necessary powers to Congress. *Such conduct* tends directly to destroy our federal government, and to introduce an imperial one; therefore *such men* ought to be viewed as enemies to public liberty and national happiness. Let the men of Massachusetts set a good example to all the states; and may the legislature now sitting not only do their duty, but be an incitement and spur to the delinquent states. The time is short and precious,---if decision does not now mark their conduct, ruin will follow.

WORCESTER, *June* 5.

Last Thursday evening Johnson Green, a negroe, under sentence of death, made his escape from the gaol in this town, being then in the care of an Under Sheriff. Some workmen had been repairing the gaol, and the Under Sheriff had a few minutes before secured him, as he supposed, to the floor; the door being unlocked, as the workmen were going in and out, he by some means freed himself of his irons, and went off undiscovered, among a number of people who were in and about the gaol. This fellow broke open three houses in one night, and carried off a number of articles from each. The Gaoler has offered a reward of thirty dollars, to be paid on delivering said Green to him. The affixed time for Green's execution is the 13th of July next.

NEW-YORK, *June* 13.

A letter from Jamaica to a gentleman in this city, received by the sloop Polly, mentions, that there has been a great drought experienced over the whole island; from which, and the effects of the late hurricane, they were under great apprehensions of the failure of their crops.

Extract of a letter from Albany, June 8.

"On Tuesday last, arrived in this city from New-York, Capt. O'Beel, head warrior of the Senecas, with five other warriors of that nation, who have been to the Honorable the Congress; and yesterday they set off on their return home. They express the highest satisfaction for the good treatment which they met with from Congress, as well as from the Commissioners of Indian affairs, who accompanied them from their own nation to New-York.

June 15. As our long wished for *New Currency* is to make its appearance on Monday, the 19th instant, it is to be hoped that every honest man now in this commonwealth will exert himself to maintain its honor and credit.

Scarcity of money, stagnation of trade, dearness of provisions, and the burden of taxes, says a correspondent, are the common topics of conversation; yet, if we form an opinion from appearances, those complaints are not so great or alarming as represented, for we find both theatres and all places of public entertainment as much resorted to as formerly; people in the middle sphere of life live as usual, not worse than heretofore; taverns and public houses are not less frequented than when times were better, neither is there less wine or other liquors drank now than at any other period within our memory; feasting and guttling, the city companies make fashions; and as to dress, it requires much discernment and knowledge of the town to distinguish between a peer and an apprentice, as all are levelled in this respect, by a ridiculous imitation of their superiors. Neither was there ever known such a rage for superb carriages. To be brief---luxury is eagerly pursued from the lowest artist to the highest ranks of life. Still we are ruined, but how or by what? By our vanity and debaucheries, which day and night prevail! No man, unless he be blind, can avoid observing these irregularities; nor can he reside in town and be ignorant of them. People should therefore reflect before they so much complain of their want, for I am of opinion, every man in some degree is the architect of his fortune; and if he would live within its bounds, might set distress at defiance.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, *June* 14.

During the commotion of the elements last Sunday evening, a Mrs. Winans, living in the vicinity of Springfield, was struck with a flash of lightning as she was standing by the fire attempting to light a candle. There was no person in the house during this awful scene but some small children, who, on beholding their lifeless mother, fled to a neighbour's with the sad tidings---Figure to yourselves, ye connubial lovers, the sensations of a husband coming home and beholding his yoke-fellow in a state of non-existence, with a mangled body, prostrate on the floor.---

A letter from a gentleman in Jamaica to his friend in this town, dated April 18, says, "Our crops will be but indifferent this year, principally owing to the last hurricane; we are also visited with a great drought---the hand of Providence is heavy upon us. That imp Flowerdew, of the customs, continues the implacable enemy of the United States, and makes sad havoc among your vessels."

TRENTON, *June* 12.

Extract from the act, entituled "An Act for striking and making current one hundred thousand pounds in bills of credit, to be let out on loan, and directing the mode for sinking the same."

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the aforesaid bills of credit, made and issued by virtue of this act, shall be and continue current for and during the time and space of twelve years, from the fifth day of December, in the year one thousand seven hunded and eighty-six, between man and man, but shall be received by the said Commissioners and the Treasurer of this state for six months thereafter, and no longer, and shall be received and paid for the same value expressed in and upon each bill for goods or lands, or any other thing bought and sold by all persons whatsoever within this state, according to their rates; and the tender of said bills for payment, and discharging any debt or debts, bargains, sales of land, or other things, bonds, mortgages, specialties and contracts whatsoever already made, or hereafter to be made, either for sterling money, silver money, dollars, or any other species of gold or silver, shall be as effectual in law, to all intents and purposes, as if the species contracted for had been offered and tendered for the same.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all cases where a tender shall be made in said bills of credit by or in behalf of any debtor to any creditor or creditors, or his, her or their executors, administrators or attorney, for the payment of any judgment, execution, debt or debts, due or demands whatsoever, which is or are already due and payable, or may hereafter become due and payable during the currency of the said bills, and such creditor or creditors shall refuse to accept the said bills in discharge of such judgment, execution, debt, due or demand, that it shall and may be lawful for the debtor, or other person in his or her behalf making such tender, to deliver said bills so tendered to the clerk of the court of common pleas in the county in which such tender shall be made, which the said clerk is hereby required to receive as a deposit for the use of such creditor, and to give a receipt therefor to the person depositing the same, specifying on what account the same was deposited, which bills so deposited shall be the property of the creditor, and while remaining with the clerk shall be at the risk of such creditor to whom or on whose account the same was tendered, and shall be delivered by the clerk to such creditor when demanded, upon his or her delivering to the clerk, for the use of the debtor, the bond or other speciality, if any, for the discharge of which such tender was made; and upon the tender of said bills, and depositing the same as aforesaid, provided the whole debt, with the costs, if any have accrued thereon, shall be tendered and deposited, the debtor, and his or her executors and administrators, shall be, and they and each of them is and are hereby discharged from all judgments, executions, and all other debts, dues and demands, for the payment whereof such tender shall be made as aforesaid; and the creditor and creditors, his, her and their executors and administrators, shall be, and is and are hereby precluded and barred from bringing and carrying on any action or actions, or proceeding on any judgment or execution, after a tender and deposit for payment of the same shall be made as aforesaid; which receipt, given by the clerk as aforesaid, shall by him be recorded if required by the person to whom given, which receipt, or a copy thereof certified by said clerk, together with the testimony or deposition of one creditable witness in proof of the tender being made as aforesaid, shall at all times be admitted in all courts of judicature as good and sufficient evidence of payment, and shall operate as a full discharge of every action which may be brought for recovery of any debt or demand, for the payment of which tender shall be made in said bills as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person, being an inhabitant of this state, shall, by himself or assignee, sue or arrest another inhabitant of this state in any other of the United States after a tender made of the debt or demand in the bills of credit made current by this act, provided the said debt or demand shall have been contracted in this state, shall be liable for, and make good, and pay the party so sued out of this state, the whole amount of the sum which may be recovered from him or her in another state, together with all the costs and charges sustained thereby, to be recovered in any court of record in this state where the same shall be cognizable, with costs of suit. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall

be construed to affect any action that shall be brought in another state upon a bond, bill or other specialty, proved to have been bona fide assigned by any citizen of this state to a citizen of another state before the publication of this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons whatsoever, within this state, during the currency of the said bills of credit, shall offer to sell, or expose to sale, any goods or chattels whatsoever, and deny or refuse to sell, or ask a greater value for the same, unless payment be made in gold or silver, or other current coin, and not in said bills of credit, whereby the credit of the said bills may be impaired, then and in such case the person so exposing to sale, and refusing as aforesaid shall, in case the goods or chattels offered to sale do not exceed the sum of twenty shillings in value, forfeit the sum of twelve shillings; and in case the goods or chattels offered to sale do exceed the value of twenty shillings, shall forfeit one half of the value thereof, which forfeitures shall be sued for, and recovered with costs of suit, by any one of the overseers of the poor of the township where the offence is committed, to whom information thereof shall be given, to be applied, when recovered, to the use of the poor of said township. And if any person shall offer any discount upon the receipt or payment of a debt, between the bills to be issued by virtue of this act and gold or silver, or offer to sell said bills for a sum less than the value mentioned thereon, to be paid in gold or silver, or any other kind of pay, every person so offending by lessening, or thereby attempting to lessen, the value of said bills, shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit the sum of twelve pounds, to be sued for and recovered, with costs of suit, by any one of the overseers, of the poor of the township where the offence is committed, to whom information thereof shall be given, to be applied towards the support of the poor as aforesaid.

STATE of NEW-JERSEY.

An Act for making the bills emitted by the act, entituled, an act for raising a revenue of thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-nine pounds five shillings per annum, for the term of twenty-five years, for the purpose of paying the interest and principal of debts due from the United States, agreeably to a recommendation of Congress, of the eighteenth day of April, seventeen hundred and eighty-three, and for appropriating the same, a legal tender in this state.

BE it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that, from and after the publication of this act, the bills emitted in and by virtue of an act, entituled, "an act for raising a revenue of thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-nine pounds five shillings per annum, for the term of twenty-five years, for the purpose of paying the interest and principal of debts due from the United States, agreeably to a recommendation of Congress of the eighteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and for appropriating the same," shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be a legal tender, in the payment of all debts, dues or contracts whatsoever within this state, in the manner, and as full in every respect as the bills to be emitted by an act, entituled, "an act for striking and making current one hundred thousand pounds in bills of credit, to be let out on loan, and directing the mode for sinking the same," are by said act made a tender, and every person attempting to lessen the value of said bills in any or either of the cases mentioned in the said last recited act, shall be subject to the penalties therein directed, to be recovered in like manner.

Passed at New-Brunswick, June 1, 1786.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 21.

We hear that the General CONVENTION of the Protestant Episcopal Church meet this Day; and that the Business will open with divine Service and Sermon at eleven o'Clock.

Extract of a letter from Minisink, dated May 24.

"A gentleman was here yesterday, who left Niagara the 13th instant, and says that he heard Major Campbell, the commander there, say, a few days before he left it, that he had just received orders from Canada, not to leave but to strengthen that post."

Letters received by several gentlemen in New-York, from Rhode-Island, announce the arrival, at Newport, of the ship Grand Turk, from Canton, in China, said to be valued at two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, but no mention is made respecting the disposal of the cargoe, or the vessel's destination.

We learn from Delaware state, that politics run very high in that quarter. The legislature are convened; and many of the people are clamourous for *Paper Money*, which meets with the same and similar opposition and violence that have been experienced in this state, in New-York, and New Jersey. A petition, we are told, has been presented to the Assembly, praying that an act may be passed for suspending all executions in cases of debt for the term of five years; but upon what stipulations we cannot yet understand.

The commotions at Wyoming, which had so much the appearance of hostility and war, are, it is hoped, happily terminated, in consequence of the interposition of Congress; who have generously offered to cede a large tract of territory in one of the new states, to the Susquehanna company in Connecticut, on condition that they relinquish their pretensions to the Wyoming claims. And, it is asserted, the Delegates from that state have pledged themselves in Congress, that the propositions will be accepted, and peace and tranquility prevail.

The Boston papers, received by the last mails, contradict the report of the attack and surprise of a fort to the westward by the Americans, and the re-capture of it by the British and Indians, with the death of the first captors, two excepted.

The freemen of the county of Fairfield, in South-Carolina, have adopted the resolutions in favor and support of the paper currency, lately emitted by that state, entered into by the merchants and traders of Charleston.

The legislature of South-Carolina have appointed commissioners to settle the boundaries between that state and Georgia.

At a convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the state of South-Carolina, on the 31st ult. at the State-house in Charleston, it was resolved, that the Liturgy should be used on the Sunday following, in the said church, as accommodated to the revolution, agreeably to the alterations approved and ratified by the General Convention of the different states, held in this city.

Thursday last arrived here from Port-au-Prince, last from Charleston, the brig Hector, Captain Baker.---On the 30th of March last, being on his passage from this port for Port-au-Prince, due north from Cape-Nicola-Mole, in lat. 20. 28. Captain Baker fell in with a reef of sunken rocks, extending about one hundred yards, running from east to west, which he with great difficulty escaped, as the vessel was close in with them before they were discovered.

On the first of May several sailors arrived at Port-au-Prince, who reported they belonged to the brig Nancy, Captain House, of Philadelphia, bound to Hispaniola; which was cast away on the south-east end of Hispaniola, about the 24th of April. The vessel and cargo lost, but the crew saved.

Extract of a letter from Charleston (S. C.) May 15.

"Captain Turner, in the brig Christiana, from Boston, on the 4th instant spoke the New-York packet, Captain M'Daniel, from London, in lat. 37. 13. long. 73. out 8 weeks, all well."

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, Virginia, dated May 15.

"By a gentleman just arrived from Turk's Island we are informed, that no British vessel is stationed there (as has been reported) to hinder the Americans from purchasing Salt at that island."

An artist in London has constructed a balloon in the shape of a fish, which is to be drawn by four eagles, which he has trained for the purpose of assisting him in navigating the atmosphere.

The Boston Gazette of the 12th instant has the following article.

"We feel ourselves happy in having it in our power to inform the public, that the motion made on Friday in the Honorable the House of Representatives, whether this state would grant the necessary aids to Congress, passed in the affirmative."

A fire broke out at Antigua, on the 31st of March, in the negro houses, on the plantation of Alexander Willock, Esquire, called the Folly, and, owing to the high winds and length of dry weather, very speedily consumed upwards of fifty houses. The fire communicated to an adjoining piece of rattoons, from whence thirty hogsheads of sugar were expected, that shared the same fate. A negro was also burnt to death.

We are informed, that the general voice in the interior towns in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, appears to be, that a paper currency, or tender act, must be passed by the Honorable Assembly of that state at their present sessions---much opposition is made thereto by the trading towns.

Letters lately published, said to be from persons in the Western country, and which so delightfully prognosticate all the horrors of an indian war, are suspected not to have originated quite so far westerly, but are fabricated in some of our cities of refinement, (perhaps New-York) for the purpose of more easily making a valuable appropriation of an extensive tract of land, in the kindliest clime, and of the most luxuriant soil in the universe----and indeed the policy is well adapted to the design, for the terror of the savages would deter the people of this country almost from Paradise itself.

By recent accounts from the state of New-York, we have received the news of a most barbarous and cruel murder of two Indians, lately committed, by some evil persons, near the Minnisinks. It is to be feared, unless a stop is put to such proceedings, we may dread the consequences to the innoffensive settlers on our frontiers. We hope the state of New-York will pursue the horrid perpetrators, and bring them to condign punishment.

JOHN WOOD,

Clock and Watch-maker,

In Front, at the corner of Chesnut street, has for sale,

AN elegant musical spring clock, common eight-day clocks, japanned clocks face, French and English gold watches, silver ditto, assorted from £5. to £14. also an assortment of clock and watch-makers tools and materials: Where country clock and watch-makers may be constantly supplied with those articles very reasonably. All kinds of clock and watch-work done as usual. § 7 w.

Philadelphia, June 14, 1786.

For Sale, or to be Let on Freight,

For any part of the West-Indies,

A SCHOONER,

A REMARKABLE fast sailer, about two years old, built in Virginia, will carry about 450 barrels of flour, with her sails, rigging, anchors and cables, as she now lies at Coates's wharff, near the Swedes church, having been lately hove down, and ready to take in a cargo. For terms of sale or charter, apply to CLEMENT BIDDLE, broker, in Front-street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets.

Philadelphia, June 16, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Old Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, that new INN, known by the Sign of the GOLDEN FLEECE, situate on the west side of Fourth-street, between Lombard and South-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, with the lot of ground on which the same stands, being 21 feet 9 inches front on Fourth-street, and 200 feet 7 inches and an half front on a 30 feet street, called Gaskill-street; the improvements are a good frame dwelling-house, two stories high, 20 feet by 26 feet, conveniently finished, two good rooms on the first floor, with a passage through and the stair-case in the passage, and four rooms on the second floor, besides two garrets, a good dry cellar under the whole, divided into three parts, one of which is a kitchen, a pump of good water in the yard, and stabling for 30 horses, &c. the whole subject to a ground rent of £7 12 3 per annum, Pennsylvania currency. Taken in execution as the property of Benjamin Hemmings, and to be sold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 17, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, the following Lots or Pieces of GROUND, viz.

No. 1. A Lot, situate on the north side of Vine-street, between Eighth and Ninth-streets from the river Delaware, being 20 feet in breadth east and west, and 150 feet in depth north and south, bounded on the east by ground said to be Thomas Wiley's, on the west by ground of James Wilson, on the north by a 20 feet lane, and on the south by the street aforesaid.

No. 2 and 3. Two Lots, contiguous to each other, on the west side of Spring-Garden-street, between Callowhill-street and Vine-street, containing in breadth north and south 40 feet each, and in length or depth east and west 120 feet, bounded on the north by the back ends of Callowhill-street lots, on the west by James Wilson's ground, on the north by ground now or late of John M'Colloms, and on the east by Spring-Garden-street aforesaid.

No. 4. A Lor on the south side of Callowhill-street, containing in breadth east and west 20 feet, and in depth north and south 130 feet, bounded on the west by ground of M'Minn, on the south by the last described lots, on the east by ground of , and on the north by Callowhill-street aforesaid; taken in execution as the property of John M'Gown, and to be sold by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 17, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the premises, in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, on Saturday, the 1st day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain Messuage and Plantation, Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in Oxford township, in the county of Philadelphia, containing about 51 acres, with the appurtenances; bounded by lands of Charles Harper, Josiah Harper, John Shallcross and Joseph Paul; taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Meyer, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Chester, June 12, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 26th instant, on the premises, two Messuages, and 208 acres of Land, situate in the township of Newlin, and county of Chester, whereon Thomas Baldwin and Abner Cloud now live; bounded by lands of Stephen Harlan, and others, with Brandywine running thro' said plantation, which affords great opportunity of good meadow; late the estate of Thomas Baldwin; taken in execution at the suit of Abner Cloud, and to be sold, by

WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

WILLIAM WEBB

Has removed from his late dwelling in Chesnut-street, into the house adjoining Messrs. Coxe and Fraizer's, and directly opposite the City Vendue-Store; situate in Front, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets, and there still continues to keep the

Office of a Notary Public;

Where all business belonging to the said office is transacted with the greatest care and punctuality, viz.

Protesting Bills of Exchange.

Drawing and Registering Sea Protests.

Attesting Letters of Attorney, Merchants Accounts, or any other Writings that may be necessary to render them authentic abroad.

Registering Bills of Exchange, Promissary Notes, Powers of Attorney, &c. &c.

Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Bills of Sale, Charter Parties, Powers of Attorney, Articles of Agreement, &c. &c. are likewise drawn at the said Office, on the most moderate terms.

WILLIAM WEBB returns his thanks to the many Gentlemen of this city who have hitherto employed him as a *Notary Public*, or otherwise, and hopes by his past, as well as a future Attention to their Business, he shall merit a continuance of their Favours.

June 19, 1786.

New-York, June 8, 1786.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in Berkeley county, Virginia; it contains about 500 acres; the land is of the first quality; there is a sufficient quantity of unimproved meadow; the arable land inclines to grass; the unimproved land is well timbered. There are on the premises, a good stone dwelling-house, also a framed Overseer's House, barn, stable, and other buildings. It is convenient to church and school, and is in an agreeable neighbourhood. For terms, apply to ROBERT NOURSE, who is authorised by the Devisees of James Nourse, Esq; deceased, to shew the premises, or to JOSEPH NOURSE, in New-York.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1786.

Twenty Pounds *Reward.*

STRAYED or stolen the 17th of May last, from the subscriber's pasture, near the Bettering-house, an iron gray MARE, three years old last spring, near 14 hands high, well made, a natural trotter, shod all round, is in very good order, and has a lofty carriage. Also a black GELDING, six years old, has some saddle marks on his back, about fourteen hands and a half high, has been lately trimmed and shod all round, is very low in flesh, slim made, a natural trotter, and stretches out his head when rode. Whoever delivers them at my stables, back of the City Tavern, shall have Six Pounds reward for the mare, and Four Pounds for the horse. If stolen, the above reward, and all reasonable charges, will be paid on conviction of the thief or thieves.

† SAMUEL HODGSON.

Talbot county, Maryland, June 10, 1786.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, from the head of Wye river, Queen Ann's county, state of Maryland, on the night of the 28th of April, a likely bright bay GELDING, 15 hands high, 6 years old, neither docked nor branded, the points of his hoofs incline inwardly when suffered to grow long.

At the same time was stolen, a double bitted BRIDLE, marked with the letters D. C. in a cypher. Any person bringing home the said horse, or giving intelligence, so that the owner gets him again, shall be paid the above reward.

§ JAMES KINNARD Wye Mill.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, last night, from the subscribers, living in West Bradford, Chester county, Pennsylvania, two Irish servant men, the name of the one is PATRICK LOOBY, about 5 feet 11 inches high, pitted with the small-pox, a mole on his right cheek, slim built, and lame in his right ancle; had on, and took with him, a brown coat and waistcoat, made of fulled linsey, a green silk and worsted waistcoat, and a blue waistcoat of cloth, a pair of corduroy breeches, three flax shirts, two pair of tow trowsers, two pair of shoes, two pair of plated buckles, and one new felt hat. The other, named David Welch, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a little pitted with the small-pox, darkish coloured hair, a chunky well made fellow; had on, and took with him, a blue cloth coat, a double breasted linsey jacket of a greenish colour, a pair of coarse napt cloth breeches of a greenish colour. Whoever takes up and secures said servants, so that their masters may get them again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JAMES BROWN,

June 13, 1786. ¶ RICHARD STRODE.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away last night, from the subscriber, living in Richland township, Bucks county, a servant Lad, named ROBERT M'MINN, about 5 feet 8 inches high, between 17 and 18 years of age, black curled hair, grey eyes slow spoken, stammers a little in his speech; had on and took with him, when he went away, a half worn fur hat, bound round the edge, a light coloured napped cloth coattee, almost thread bare japanned buttons on it, one pair thickset breeches, a pair of striped half worn trowsers, one ozenbrigs shirt, one Irish linen ditto, stained on one side of the skirt with ink one pair pale blue worsted stockings, with some holes in them, and a pair of shoes almost new. Whoever will apprehend the said servant, and deliver him to his master, shall be entitled to the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by JOSEPH BURR.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off. ¶

June 19, 1786.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, state of Pennsylvania, on the 15th of this instant, a NEGRO MAN, named Kent, a well made likely young fellow, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, he is rather impudent, born in North-Carolina: had on when he went away a light coloured homespun jacket, much worn, ticklenburg tow linen shirt and trowsers, a felt hat much worn, an old waistcoat of superfine cloth, the skirts cut short. Whoever secures the said negro in any gaol, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges. JOHN JONES.

June 20th, 1786.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others are forbid to carry him off at their peril. ¶

WAS taken up near Plymouth Lime-kilns, a light brown HORSE, supposed to be four or five years old, about 14 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

June 7, 1786. § JOHN LYLE.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in the township of Upper Providence, Chester county, state of Pennsylvania, a bright bay MARE, between 14½ and 15 hands high, supposed to be 15 or 16 years old, paces and trots, the near hind foot a little white, and some white on the back occasioned by the saddle. The owner coming, proving his property, and paying charges, may take her away.

June 10, 1786. ¶ JOHN EVANS.

PURSUANT to an act of General Assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 16th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1785, intituled An act for furnishing the quota of this state towards paying the annual interest of the debts of the United States, &c. WE, the subscribers, Commissioners of taxes in and for the county of Northampton, in pursuance of said act, do give public NOTICE to all owners of lands and other real estates in the said county, to pay the taxes hereafter mentioned (being for the year 1785) to the Treasurer of the county aforesaid, at Easton: But if they, or some person in their behalf, do not appear and discharge the same, with all costs and charges, within three months from the date hereof, they will be sold, or such part thereof as will be sufficient to pay the taxes and costs agreeable to law.

Easton, Northampton county, March 30th, 1786.

ABRAHAM LABAR,
PHILIP BAHL and
GEORGE F. KNOWS, } Commissioners.

Owners Names.	Acres.	Rate. £.	Tax for the year 1785. £.	s.	d.
Mount-Bethel township.					
Jacob Melcher	42	22	0	1	10
John Clows	100	50	0	4	2
David Owen	100	50	0	4	2
John Lowrey	80	40	0	3	4
Stephen and Joseph Shewell	300	150	0	12	6
Robert Levers, Esq;	145	72	0	6	0
Amos Strettle	391	195	0	16	3
Alexander Brown	230	115	0	9	7
Alexander M'Ellroy	172	85	0	7	1
Daniel Runalds	68	34	0	2	10
George A. Baker	1252	626	2	17	2
John Towns	300	60	0	5	0
Richard Fullerton	400	90	0	7	6
Williams township.					
William Allen, deceased	100	60	0	5	0
Allen township.					
Sarah Wister	455	300	1	5	0
Heidleberg township.					
Samuel Roth	59	20	0	1	8
Bethlehem township.					
Sarah Wister	407	300	1	5	0
William Bingham	500	350	1	9	4
Forks township.					
Thomas Potts	12	6	0	0	6
Penn township.					
Philip Mosser	29	10	0	0	10
Burghard Mosser	38	13	0	1	1
Martin Swab	150	50	0	4	2
Peter Shull	70	22	0	1	10
Jacob Mase	400	130	0	10	10
Peter Keisser	200	65	0	5	5
Thomas Parwin	200	65	0	5	5
Valentine Brobst	150	50	0	4	2
Henry Reaselderffer	100	33	0	2	9
Arnold Billig	300	100	0	8	4
John Delong	180	95	0	7	11
William Green	100	33	0	2	9
George Shellhamer	100	33	0	2	9
John Nyer	50	16	0	1	4
Conrad Ihrie, junr.	90	30	0	2	6
William Logan	310	102	0	8	6
William Buchman	200	65	0	5	5
James Bartley	176	55	0	4	7
Nicholas Frantz	223	72	0	6	0
George Slicher	300	130	0	10	10
John Ritter	204	66	0	5	6
Abel James	150	50	0	4	2
Towamensing township.					
Nicholas Seager	200	65	0	5	5
Christian Huffman	300	100	0	8	4
Ulrich Shoewalter	100	33	0	2	9
Mark Thompson	5	15	0	1	3
Hugh Hughs	5	15	0	1	3
Bethlehem Estate	500	170	0	14	2
Thomas Craig	400	133	0	11	1
John Everett	300	100	0	8	4
Christian Hoffman	200	65	0	5	5
John Kern	150	50	0	4	2
Lewis Young	100	33	0	2	9
William Kern	60	20	0	1	8
Robert Dunn	12	4	0	0	4
Plainfield township.					
John Hutchison	70	23	0	1	11
Widow Shlidehorn	300	100	0	8	4
Jacob Stroud	100	33	0	2	9
Peter Seip	100	33	0	2	9
Michael Lawall	15	5	0	0	5
John Young	50	17	0	1	5
John Biddle	100	33	0	2	9
John Gor. Boon	270	90	0	7	6
Frederick Hubler	25	8	0	0	8
Plainfield township continued.					
Widow Weyland	100	33	0	2	9
Christian Fry	40	13	0	1	1
John Okely	200	65	0	5	5
Godlieb Hubler	25	8	0	0	8
Cornelius Wygand	50	17	0	1	5
Andrew Stucker	25	8	0	0	8
James Kelly	50	19	0	1	5
Hamilton township.					
Richard Peters	3000	1000	4	3	4
Lyndford Lardner	387	125	0	10	5
Chesnut Hill township.					
Peter Dehaven	78	26	0	2	2
Abel James	325	108	0	9	0
Joft Erd	95	31	0	2	7
Joseph Beidle	600	200	0	16	8
John Lardner	1000	333	1	17	9
Joseph Rawling	250	80	0	6	8
Samuel Rawling	200	65	0	5	5
George Palmer	400	139	0	10	10
Richard Peters	700	230	0	19	2
William Paul	100	33	0	2	9
Thomas James	235	75	0	6	3
Jacob Weiss	150	50	0	4	2
Edward Sheimer	136	45	0	3	9
Richard Wister	300	100	0	8	4
Benjamin Thompkins	500	165	0	13	9
Matthias Bush	100	33	0	2	9
Nathaniel Seidle	240	80	0	6	8
Andrew Desmer	100	33	0	2	9
Lower-Smithfield township.					
Abel James	650	216	0	18	0
Richard Peters	833	271	1	2	7
Lewis Gordon	200	100	0	5	5
William Logan	300	100	0	8	4
John Okely	170	53	0	4	5
Robert Levers, Esq;	4200	1332	5	11	0
Charles Moore	150	50	0	4	2
Abraham Van Campen	50	18	0	1	6
Paul Carper	300	100	0	8	4
James Morgan	333	111	0	9	3
Joseph Morris	280	95	0	7	11
Ditto	1500	500	2	1	8
Richard Backhouse	50	18	0	1	6
Daniel Broadhead, jun.	100	33	0	2	9
William Smith	1340	450	1	17	6
Martin Krider's estate	350	118	0	9	10
Lawrence Herber	290	98	0	8	2
Jacob Shallus	520	170	0	14	2
John Pinkerton	300	100	0	8	4
Thomas Shields	300	100	0	8	4
John Bayard	200	65	0	5	5
George Henry	400	133	0	10	7
Edward Evans	1000	333	1	7	9
Samuel Meredith	5870	1965	8	4	10
Samuel Powel	3266	1125	4	13	9
Robert Morris	4442	144	6	3	4
James Wilson	10070	3325	13	17	1
Levy Hollingsworth	1000	333	1	7	9
William Bingham	270	90	0	7	6
Adolph Gillman	301	100	0	8	4
Martin Gillman	301	100	0	8	4
Thomas Bashall	300	100	0	8	4
Richard Rundles	300	100	0	8	4
Thomas Beans	112	37	0	3	1
Michael Hilligas	100	33	0	2	9
Robert S. Jones	1000	333	1	7	9
Lewis Kreider	300	100	0	8	4
Edward Millner	1237	412	1	14	4
Peter Hay	250	83	0	6	11
Mathias Irvin	230	78	0	6	6
Robert Levers	2600	866	3	12	2

NOTICE is also given to the owners of lands, or other real estate, within the said county of Northampton, who stand yet in arrears for taxes heretofore advertised for the payment thereof, if they, or some other person for them, do not appear and discharge the same within sixty days from the date thereof, such lands or other real estate will be sold, or a sufficient part thereof, to satisfy the said taxes and costs thereby accruing, according to law.

ABRAHAM LABAR,
PHILIP BAHL and
G. FREDERICK KNOWS, } Commissioners.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

Being part of the estate of Capt. John M'Nachtane, deceased,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Pennsbury Manor, in the county of Bucks, 5 miles from the borough of Bristol, containing about 200 acres, about one mile from the river Delaware, half a mile from a landing on Croxer's creek, which creek takes its rise from out of a number of never failing springs on this plantation, a considerable quantity of meadow may be made at little expence; the land is chiefly covered with a quantity of the best hickory and oak; there is a small log house on the premises, about 50 acres of the land has been partly cleared. A clear and sufficient title will be given. For further particulars, enquire of

CORNELIA M'NACHTANE, Executrix, or
EDWARD POLE.

This place being so near a landing on Croxer's creek, which empties into the river Delaware, makes it very valuable, as all the wood may be conveyed to the Philadelphia markets.

All persons indebted to the estate of the late Captain JOHN M'NACHTANE of this city, deceased, are desired to pay the same immediately; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring them in, properly attested, to

CORNELIA M'NACHTANE, Executrix, or

All persons indebted to the estate of ELIJAH DAVIS, late of Providence township, Montgomery county, deceased, either by bond, note or book debt, are desired to make immediate payment thereof to the subscribers, otherwise they will be dealt with according to law; and those who have any demands against said estate, are also desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, in order for settlement.

§ ELIZABETH DAVIS, Administratrix,
May 30, THOMAS DAVIS, Administrator.

Richland, Bucks county, May 22, 1786.

WHEREAS Thomas Foulke, late of Richland, in the county of Bucks, deceased, was in his life time Executor of the last will of Jane Owen, of Upper Saucon, Northampton county, widow, deceased, but had not finished the business of the said trust before his decease. The subscriber, Executor of the said Thomas Foulke, hereby gives notice to the heirs and legatees of the said Jane Owen, that he intends applying for an order of Orphans Court to make a final settlement of the estate of the said Jane Owen, and desires the said heirs and legatees, and any others having just demands against the said estate, to apply to him on or before the first day of October next, that their several claims may be adjusted, by EDWARD FOULKE, Executor of Thomas Foulke, deceased. ¶

TO BE LETT,

A convenient three Story Brick House,

on the south side of Lombard-street, between Front and Second-streets. Enquire of the Printers. §

Philadelphia, June 1, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the late *John Thornhill*, deceased, that unless they call and settle the same on or before the first day of August next, their accounts will be put in the hands of an attorney; and all those who have any demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, for settlement, to

JOSEPH THORNHILL,
RICHARD THORNHILL,
JOHN THORNHILL,
JOHN DOWERS, } Administrators.

c 3m

To the PUBLIC.

AN ACADEMY,

Instituted for the sole purpose of

Educating YOUNG LADIES

In the most useful and necessary branches of literature, is just established in this city, under the patronage and superintendance of a number of gentlemen.

IT is opened in a building suitable to the purpose, on the north side of Chesnut, and five doors below Second-street.

The constitution of the academy is as follows:

Art. 1. The English language shall be taught grammatically, and strict attention paid to its just pronunciation, and to the reading of it with elegance and propriety, writing, arithmetic and geography are also a part of the education proposed for this school, in which such further improvements in other branches of useful knowledge will be hereafter adopted, as circumstances may direct, and the visitors shall approve.

Art. 2. That an early sense of the reverence due to the Deity may be impressed on the minds of the young ladies of this seminary, the business of the day shall be introduced, and ended, with public prayers in the school, and such catechisms shall be taught in it, as the parents of the children may appoint for their instruction in the first principles of religious knowledge.

Art. 3. Select portions of the Bible shall be read daily by the children, together with extracts from the most approved prose and poetical English authors.

Art. 4. Quarterly examinations shall be held by the visitors, in the presence of the parents or guardians of the young ladies, whose attendance on such occasions will be requested.

Art. 5. The laws and regulations necessary for the well governing the school shall be jointly made by the master and visitors. Three of the visitors shall form a quorum.

Art. 6. The hours of attendance for the young ladies are fixed from nine till twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and from three till five in the afternoon.

Art. 7. After the first year has elapsed, the visitors shall be annually elected by the parents or guardians of the young ladies at the quarterly examination to be held in May; and until such election can be made, the following gentlemen have agreed to act as visitors for the ensuing year.

Rev. Dr. *William White*,	*John Gill*, Esq;
Hon. *Charles Pettit*, Esq;	*Samuel Miles*, Esq;
Dr. *Gerardus Clarkson*,	Dr. *Benjamin Rush*,
Timothy Pickering, Esq;	*John Swanwick*, Esq;

The Academy is at present conducted by Mr. ANDREW BROWN.

The price of tuition is fixed at thirty shillings a quarter, and no entrance money required. May 1, 1786.

Taunton Works May 4, 1786.

Taunton Iron-Works for SALE,

CONSISTING of a Furnace and Forge, with a very large body of good iron ore, and a tract of about 3000 acres of woodland, which the works are upon, with a part of a saw-mill, and upwards of 2000 cords of wood already cut, which will enable the purchaser to put the furnace in blast very soon.

The above works are in good order, almost the whole being new within these twelve months, and within 17 miles of Philadelphia, and 8 from a navigable creek leading to the same. Ore and coals so near the works that the teams haul with ease three loads a day, and the whole is well supplied by never failing streams of water. Reasonable time will be given for the payment of part of the purchase money, or the subscriber will reserve the use of the forge for one year, and receive pig iron in part payment. For further particulars, please to apply at said works to ¶ GEORGE HASTINGS.

FOR SALE, BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his store in Arch-street, four doors below the corner of Second-street, a very large assortment of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,

With suitable WHETSTONES---Also

COTTON and linen stripes, hempen thread for manufacturers, a variety of black sattins, pelongs, modes and persians, silk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, 8, 9 and 10 qr. Flanders bed-ticks, broad and narrow corduroys, superfine moreens, an assortment of calimancoes and durants, flowered and plain drawboys and dimities, shallow and deep crown Leghorn hats, watch chrystals, fusee chains, pendants and hands, fine iron wire, pewter table and tea-spoons, boxes of Dresden china tea-cups and saucers, temple spectacles, shoe-buckles, metal buttons, pins, needles, sham buck table knives and forks, pistol capt knives, sleeve buttons, shoemakers knives, double screw gimblets, dotted awl-blades, shoe tacks brass thimbles, curtain rings, Barlow penknives, large sciffars, English pasteboards, pig brass, double and single rolled iron plate, German looking-glasses, &c. &c. &c. ¶ 8 w. April 27 1785.

N. B. He has lately received a very large assortment of SHEET BRASS.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A Valuable plantation, late the estate of Hugh Evans, deceased, situate in Lower Merion township, within seven miles of this city, near the main road leading to Lancaster, and about one mile from Merion meeting-house, containing about one hundred and seventy acres of good land, whereon is a two story stone dwelling-house, two rooms on a floor, a stone kitchen, and good stone barn, with stables; a milk-house, with an excellent spring of water near the dwelling-house, about 18 acres of meadow in good order, with several lively streams, by which most of the fields are conveniently accommodated with water at all seasons of the year, a good proportion of wood land, with some orchard, and other fruit trees: The whole under good fence, and for healthiness of situation inferior to none in that neighbourhood. A good and sufficient title will be made. For terms, apply to OWEN JONES and JOSHUA HOWELL, of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, 4th month 15th, 1786. 6w

MILL STONES.

FRENCH BURS, of various sizes,

FOR SALE BY

Jonathan, Rumford & Abijah Dawes,

At their STORE in Water-street, between Market and Arch-streets. §6w.

TO BE LETT,

A LARGE two story brick HOUSE, adjoining Messrs Dundas, Moore and Co. in the borough of Reading, Berks county, very suitable for a country store, as it has been appropriated to that business for some time past. For terms, apply to Mr. JAMES MAY, in Reading, or the subscriber, in Philadelphia. May 29, 1786. † REBECCA PRICE.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.